# REVIEW SHEET FOR THE TEST ON SOUND

1. When an object makes sound, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back and forth.
2. Sounds above \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decibels damage your hearing.
3. Rarefactions are regions of air that have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The volume of a sound will be smaller the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you travel from its origin.
5. Regions of air that have many particles are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The number of times an object vibrates per second is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The compressions and rarefactions move through the air, carrying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is carried by sound waves
9. Scientists measure the volume of sounds in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. You can make sounds louder by using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a series of rarefactions and compressions.
12. The substance through which a sound wave travels is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. How high or low a sound is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sound waves vibrate the medium in the same direction that the energy moves
15. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a region that contains few or no particles
16. The height of a sound wave is called its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. Finding food and other objects by returning echoes is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. The transfer of energy when a wave disappears into a surface is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. The change in frequency due to moving away or toward a wave is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. Scientists have developed a system called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that works like echolocation does in animals.
21. Changing the medium of a sound wave will also change its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. The loudness, or volume, of a sound depends on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the sound waves.
23. When a sound wave hits soft, thick material, the energy of the wave is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
24. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the air affects the speed of sound.
25. The units for frequency are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are two different ways to describe sound waves.
27. Sound can travel faster in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are sound waves that have reflected back at the speaker.
29. Echoes are never as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the original sound wave.

# REVIEW - Test on Sound

1. When an object makes sound, it \_\_**VIBRATES** \_ back and forth.
2. Sounds above \_**85**\_\_ decibels damage your hearing.
3. Rarefactions are regions of air that \_\_\_**HAVE FEW PARTICLES**\_\_\_\_\_
4. The volume of a sound will be smaller the **FURTHER** you travel from its origin
5. Regions of air that have many particles are called \_\_**COMPRESSIONS**\_\_\_\_
6. The number of times an object vibrates per second is called the \_\_\_\_**FREQUENCY**\_\_.
7. The compressions and rarefactions move through the air, carrying \_\_\_**SOUND ENERGY**\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_**ENERGY**\_\_ is carried by sound waves
9. Scientists measure the volume of sounds in **DECIBELS**
10. You can make sounds louder by using **MORE ENERGY**
11. A \_\_**SOUND WAVE**\_\_ is a series of rarefactions and compressions.
12. The substance through which a sound wave travels is the \_\_**MEDIUM**\_\_
13. How high or low a sound is called the \_\_**PITCH**\_\_
14. \_\_**LONGITUDINAL**\_ sound waves vibrate the medium in the same direction that the energy moves
15. A \_\_**VACUUM**\_\_ is a region that contains few or no particles
16. The height of a sound wave is called its \_\_**AMPLITUDE**\_\_
17. Finding food and other objects by returning echoes is called \_\_\_**ECHOLOCATION**\_\_
18. The transfer of energy when a wave disappears into a surface is called \_\_**ABSORPTION**\_\_\_
19. The change in frequency due to moving away or toward a wave is called the \_\_\_**DOPPLER EFFECT\_\_**
20. Scientists have developed a system called \_**SONAR**\_\_ that works like echolocation does in animals.
21. Changing the medium of a sound wave will also change its \_\_**AMPLITUDE**\_\_
22. The loudness, or volume, of a sound depends on the \_\_**AMPLITUDE**\_\_ of the sound waves.
23. When a sound wave hits soft, thick material, the energy of the wave is **ABSORBED**.
24. The **TEMPERATURE** of the air affects the speed of sound.
25. The units for frequency are \_\_**HERTZ**\_
26. \_\_**PITCH**\_\_ and \_\_**FREQUENCY**\_\_\_ are two different ways to describe sound waves.
27. Sound can travel faster in \_\_**SOLIDS**\_\_
28. **ECHOES** are sound waves that have reflected back at the speaker.
29. Echoes are never as **LOUD** as the original sound wave.

# Short Questions - Select one and answer on the back of this page.

1. Describe how you can make the pitch of a sound higher or lower on a string instrument. On a wind instrument.
2. Describe the difference between the terms ***pitch*** and ***frequency***.